

U.S. PAT. # 4016328

eers

CANADIAN PAT. # 1047219

energy efficient roof system

January 12, 2007

President of W. R. Grace Inc. and Co.
62 Whitmore Ave.
Cambridge, MD 02140-1692

Dear Mr. Festa,

Enclosed please find a copy of my response to the disclaimer letter I received from your law firm representing the W. R. Grace & Co. in your Chapter 11 bankruptcy; specifically, Lori Sinanyan of Kirkland and Ellis law firm out of Chicago, Ill. She is in Los Angeles, CA.

I request that you and maybe your in-house lawyer read the entire response very carefully. I have not sent a copy to Lori Sinanyan yet, however it is ready to go.

Since all the past Grace officials are either dead or retired, this response falls into your hands.

I will hold off sending this response to Lori Sinanyan of Kirkland and Ellis for 48 hours, unless you contact me and advise me otherwise.

I'm sorry we have not had the opportunity to converse under different circumstances. I hope that possibility might still exist. We would both benefit from it.

Sincerely,

Anton F. Volovsek

Anton F. Volovsek
1-17-07
(See attached notary)

Anton F. Volovsek
Sole Owner of the Energy Efficient Roof System
And the only secured creditor of your Chapter 11
Bankruptcy.
Claim Number 000714.
Phone number: 208-926-4968
Rt. 1 Box ~~38B~~ 48B,
Kooskia, ID 83539

My copy of her letter is full of notations, so you will have to get a copy from her - Lori Sinanyan.

Personally I'm looking forward to the hearing. I'm going to be heard nationwide.

All-purpose Acknowledgment

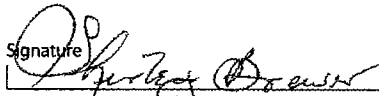
STATE OF IDAHO, COUNTY OF LEWIS

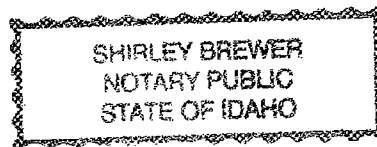
On JANUARY 17, 2007 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public
in and for said State, personally appeared

Anton F Volovsek

☐ personally known to me ~~-OR-~~ ☐ proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence/ to be the person(s)
whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they
executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the
instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature 
Name (type or printed) Shirley Brewer
My commission expires: 09/20/2010



(Seal)

About Grace

> In the News

> Welcome

> About Grace

> Grace Davison

> Grace Performance
Chemicals

> Corporate
Governance

> Investor Information

> Environment, Health
and Safety

> Media Kit

> Careers

> Search

> Management > Locations
> Community Stewardship

Executive Officers



Fred E. Festa
President and
Chief

Executive
Officer



**Robert M.
Tarola**
Senior Vice

President
and Chief
Financial
Officer



**W. Brian
McGowan**
Senior Vice
President
Administration



**William M.
Corcoran**
Vice
President
Public and
Environmental

LAPS-40-EAST

Lori Sinenyan Told me she sent me a letter disclaiming my claim on the 18th of Dec. 2006 claiming IT must be the Christmas mail overload causing the delay. Jamie O'Connell of Pachulski + Co Stole the something then how come on the bottom of this - the very first page that it was ^{Not only once but 7 times in this packet} printed until 12/29/06 which means I'm dealing with a damned Liar - a typical Lawyer - what else could I expect really. She lies continuously throughout this document. Which makes this entire disclaimer letter

Null + void. This was written by me - Anton Frank Valovack on the 2nd day of January 2007 - at 6:30 AM.

FedEx informed me that they picked up this packet on the 29 of Dec. at approx 6:00 P.M. and called me approx 1 hr. before they delivered it on the 2nd of Jan. 12:30 P.M.

Job Printed By: And she couldn't figure out why I didn't get it until the 3rd of Jan.

clcook

How could Tanya Thompson send out this document 11 days before it was printed?

At 2:56:06 PM

Not only are Lori Sinenyan + Jamie O'Connell liars but so is Tanya Thompson a damn liar by her own admission

On 12/29/2006

See document supposed to be sent on the 18th of December by Tanya Thompson hired by Pachulski + Co. Last Packet of disclaimer letter - 22 pages sent to 258

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:) Chapter 11
W. R. GRACE & CO., et al.,¹) Case No. 01-1139 (JKF)
Debtors.) Jointly Administered

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

Tanya Thompson, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is employed by the law firm of Pachulski Stang-Zicht Young Jones & Weintraub LLP, in the above-captioned action, and that on the 18th day of December 2006 she caused a copy of the following document(s) to be served upon the attached service list(s) in the manner indicated:

NOTICE OF DEBTORS' OBJECTION TO CLAIM OF ANTON F. VOLOVSEK;

DEBTORS' OBJECTION TO CLAIM OF ANTON F. VOLOVSEK.

Sworn to and subscribed before
me this 18th day of December, 2006

Diane K. Potts
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 2-20-08

Tanya Thompson

DIANE K. POTTS
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF DELAWARE
My Commission Expires Feb. 20, 2008

¹ The Debtors consist of the following 62 entities: W. R. Grace & Co. (f/k/a Grace Specialty Chemicals, Inc.), W. R. Grace & Co.-Conn., A-1 Bit & Tool Co., Inc., Alewife Boston Ltd., Alewife Land Corporation, Amicon, Inc., CB Biomedical, Inc. (f/k/a Circe Biomedical, Inc.), CCHP, Inc., Coalgrace, Inc., Coalgrace II, Inc., Creative Food 'N Fun Company, Darex Puerto Rico, Inc., Del Taco Restaurants, Inc., Dewey and Almy, LLC (f/k/a Dewey and Almy Company), Ecarg, Inc., Five Alewife Boston Ltd., G C Limited Partners I, Inc. (f/k/a Grace Cocoa Limited Partners I, Inc.), G C Management, Inc. (f/k/a Grace Cocoa Management, Inc.), GEC Management Corporation, GN Holdings, Inc., GPC Thomasville Corp., Gloucester New Communities Company, Inc., Grace A-B Inc., Grace A-B II Inc., Grace Chemical Company of Cuba, Grace Culinary Systems, Inc., Grace Drilling Company, Grace Energy Corporation, Grace Environmental, Inc., Grace Europe, Inc., Grace H-G Inc., Grace H-G II Inc., Grace Hotel Services Corporation, Grace International Holdings, Inc. (f/k/a Dearborn International Holdings, Inc.), Grace Offshore Company, Grace PAR Corporation, Grace Petroleum Libya Incorporated, Grace Tarpon Investors, Inc., Grace Ventures Corp., Grace Washington, Inc., W. R. Grace Capital Corporation, W. R. Grace Land Corporation, Gracoal, Inc., Gracoal II, Inc., Guanica-Caribe Land Development Corporation, Hanover Square Corporation, Honco International, Inc., Kootenai Development Company, L B Realty, Inc., Litigation Management, Inc. (f/k/a GHSC Holding, Inc.), Grace JVH, Inc., Asbestos Management, Inc.), Monolith Enterprises, Incorporated, Monroe Street, Inc., MRA Holdings Corp. (f/k/a Nestor-BNA Holdings Corporation), MRA Internedco, Inc. (f/k/a Nestor-BNA, Inc.), MRA Staffing Systems, Inc. (f/k/a British Nursing Association, Inc.), Remedium Group, Inc. (f/k/a Environmental Liability Management, Inc.), E&C Liquidating Corp., Emerson & Cuming, Inc.), Southern Oil, Resin & Fiberglass, Inc., Water Street Corporation, Axial Basin Ranch Company, CC Partners (f/k/a Cross Country Staffing), Hayden-Gulch West Coal Company, H-G Coal Company.

These documents were printed 12-29-06 before they were printed?

How could these be so?

LAPS-40-EAST

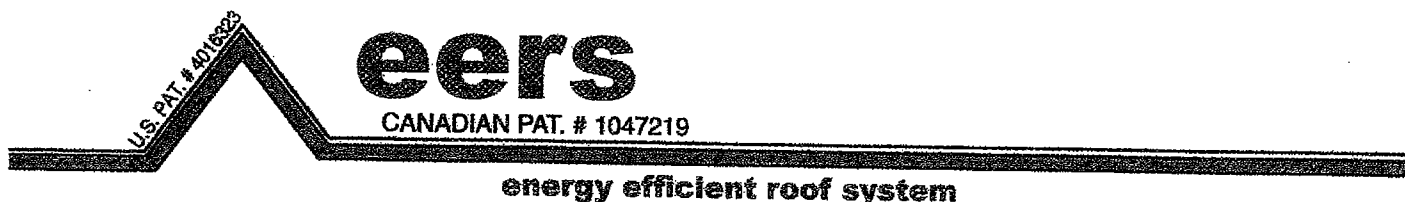
Job Printed By:

clcook

At 3:01:52 PM

On 12/29/2006

Last of 7 pages with Time and date (av.)



Response to disclaimer letter from Lori Sinanyan of Kirkland & Ellis, representing W. R. Grace & CO. in their Chapter 11 bankruptcy, received 01-02-07 at 12:30 p.m. *Via - FedEx*

Disclaimer letter served to:

1. The office of the United States Trustee
2. Each of the Official Committees in these Chapter 11 cases
3. To me – Anton F. Volovsek, and
4. All parties who have requested notice pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002 – whoever they are – I would like to know who they are – their names.

Objections to be filed by 01-05-07 have been extended via fax from Lori Sinanyan to February 9th and trial date 02-26-07 – where not stated.

Request to send copies to (13) thirteen other councils or committee heads is no problem except what relevancy is there, to mention just one, to sending a copy to personal injury group since I am not an asbestos claimant or any part of the vermiculite mine of Libby, Montana. However, what can you expect from someone who has not done their homework. Besides, who in the hell gave you the authority to tell me who I must send copies to, and what and how I must answer your ridiculous disclaimer letter besides? W. R. Grace – Pachulski & Co., and Kirkland and Ellis, mainly you, Lori Sinanyan and maybe the trustees, if you want those 13 law firms to have

a copy, you send it to them. They have nothing to do with my claim. On the other hand, maybe they should get a copy.

OBJECTIONS:

1. I can't believe anyone can state that after seeing at least 2 letters written by W. R. Grace refusing to sell me bituthane using the word "alleged" refusal can only mean she either can't read or doesn't understand English.

The statements she makes, and I quote, "but they are without any foundation in law", all I can say is all laws were made by lawyers for lawyers, period! Telling me the law does not protect me won't hold water. It just shows what lawyers are the best at – twisting and distorting the truth. They are experts at that – nobody can even come close. I can't imagine how they can look in the mirror, then go down stairs and tell their children they make their living by lying, twisting and distorting the truth. It's no wonder this world is in the shape it's in, and why other countries think we, (the U.S.) is the worst country in the world and it can be explained in one word- Lawyers!!! See attached documents.

She mentions Statute of Limitations. W. R. Grace has been responsible for my losses starting back in 1974 – 24/7 every day for 31 years and still continues today. Where does the Statute of Limitations start or end when my losses as of today exceed 40 million dollars a day?

2. Rules – Laws – Statutes are amended from time to time. For whose benefit? It's only a way to better fleece the poor people and further line their pockets.
3. If W. R. Grace made 2.6 billion dollars last year, why are they in bankruptcy? The packet I received stated only 90 million would be needed to settle the asbestos claims.

4. In 1974 W. R. Grace, to my knowledge, was the only company to manufacture bituthane -- 2 types -- one with a polyetholane film on top, which did not work for my EERS system, and heavy duty bituthane, which did work. They also quit making it for a while but then started making it again some time later.
5. It was no longer experimenting. It was a proven system. Hayden Clark flew out from Cambridge 5 times in less than 5 months during the days of experiments. He was Head of the Waterproofing Division of W. R. Grace. Using the word "allegedly" only emphasizes her ignorance. The original patents are in my possession and will be shown to anyone upon request. The patent numbers were -- are on my brochures.
6. That is correct.
7. That is also correct.
8. It is hard to understand the ignorance of a great and large Company such as W. R. Grace (at least that's the way it appeared). Heavy duty bituthane was developed basically for concrete base -- it was used primarily for waterproofing bridge decks. When black top came into the market, Grace lost the bridge deck contract. They might not even know why today, but I know. Unknown to them, (Grace), it adhered better to metal than concrete. Thanks to my colleague, Jack Mellow, who mentioned that 80% of new commercial roof decks are metal, the Energy Efficient Roof System was born. It could only be removed by torching; again she used the work "allegedly" developed. It was developed, no ifs -- buts or ands about it.
9. What could I do with 5 rolls when I need over 100? just for one job?
 - (2) Bottom of page below #9, page 3. The affidavit in the lien is clearly signed -- dated and notarized. How can she so blatantly outright lie -- in writing yet?

10. That is correct.
11. Again the word "alleges", that word must be stuck up her behind. Other than that she is correct.
12. My attorney didn't attempt to – he did steal it. After a young Jewish Law firm - Aul & Mawicke got it back for me, they were finally successful in getting him (Snyder) disbarred.

The second lawyer (Ron Logan) of Phoenix, Arizona, got a ten-thousand dollar investment and kept it.

20 years – It was 12 or 15 years before I realized and found out that I had been barred from getting my Patented Roof System on the market. Barred by W. R. Grace or maybe David Rockefeller. Rockefeller would have lost over 20 billion dollars a year if my roof system would have gotten on the market just from the loss of asphalt that wouldn't be needed as in the present roof system. In 1975 I believe the major portion of W. R. Grace's income was derived from raw petroleum. I believe Rockefeller threatened W. R. Grace that if they sold me that membrane (bituthane) or helped me market my roof system, he would cut off their supply of petroleum. Only Rbt. Bettacchi would know if my belief of what I suspect about Rockefeller is true. If true, W. R. Grace would have been bankrupt 30 years ago. I fear R. Bittacobis' life would be in grave danger if he would confirm my theory. I would never allow that to happen. However, his life is in your hands. Can you live with that?

Number 4, bottom of Page 4: Exhibits A-B-C & D are part of the lien and were submitted to W. R. Grace certified mail – return receipt requested and received. Copies faxed to Lori Sinanyan on 01-04-07.

13. I can't believe this. With the positive proof that the lien and default were received.
14. She uses the word "alleges" again. Last count – 9 times already. (34 times total in this letter alone.) If she knew my liens and default were recorded, why didn't she have a copy of them?
15. Confirmed
16. True
17. 2.5 cents per square foot was based on royalty benefits only, which has now expired.
A new patent is pending since enough improvements have been made in the products used. The amount claimed is exhibit C. Plain as day in the lien. I'm sorry if you graduated from college and still can't read. The time frame did not include up to 2001 – it only went to 1996.
18. Janet Bore at Kirkland and Ellis didn't have any objections.
19. 19-A – Who made you God? Only He can deprive me of my rights.
20. Barring me from getting my patented roof system on the market and depriving me of hundreds of billions of dollars isn't criminal? Spare me!!
 1. By whose law? Must be lawyer's law, and definitely illegal.
21. It is established law that there is "generally" no private right of action etc, and the law is well settled that (no private citizen has a constitutional right to bring a criminal complaint against another individual.) That's a quote from your disclaimer letter. Generally – definition – in most but not all cases – I am most generally the exception

to the rule, and who in the hell do you think you are trying to tell me I have no constitutional right to file a criminal complaint against another individual. Who can we file a criminal complaint against? A Martian? An animal? Maybe a lawyer – they don't appear to be human, even though they might look like one. They only work for the devil – who knows where evil lurks – my guess is behind every lawyer's door. Practicing law without a license is a criminal offense.

22. That figures – only criminals are protected and only by lawyers. Why should I hire a criminal to sign my papers?

23. I have proven that every one of your charges against me are false.

2 (under #23) To this I say Bullshit.

24. To this I also say Bull Crap.

25. Boy – this one's a dandy. When did I, here we go again, allege such a ridiculous hair-brained idea of a conspiracy to embezzle. You are very lucky you did not specifically mention my EERS roof system, but you came pretty close, even insinuated.

26. Conceal a felony – only a lawyer would be dumb enough to do something that stupid. But, for the record, which United States, the illegal, corrupt corporate one, or the real one?

27. The person or persons responsible for writing what was said in #21 must be in deep shit, because that's what it seems they are trying to do to me. I'll have to check out section 242.

27B. If a company as large as W. R. Grace, or any other company for that matter, can break antitrust laws and not be held responsible, then this country is in worse

shape than even Federal Judge Edith Jones says it is. No wonder we're in such deep trouble.

28. Sounds to me like you got your head in a revolving door. The Statute of limitations doesn't even begin until the so-called job is complete or my losses come to a stop. You sound like you're trying to put your square head through a round hole.
29. You told me earlier I couldn't file an antitrust suit against anybody. Why are you now trying to explain how I can't do it? How dumb are you?
30. How wrong can you be? Your brain is so muddled up I don't think you even know which end of yours the noise is coming from. Grace's lawyers saved me the trouble by informing me that I was a creditor.
31. You've gone over the subject a dozen times. What is it you don't understand?
32. So - I opted to market my patented roof system myself until I found out Grace had me barred.
33. I didn't allegedly serve the debtors, they were served.
 2. You're getting very tiring on that antitrust. If you need to know more about the antitrust laws, go to the library and quit asking me.
34. More antitrust. I tired of listening to the same old shit.
35. See exhibit "B". How can you outright lie so much?
 3. Send me the words that belong to Title 15, or are there some rules you just made up?
36. I guess W. R. Grace owes someone another 100 million dollars.
37. When are you going to get off the antitrust thing? Since no attorney has a license to practice law I would assume the Attorney General doesn't either. So why do you

keep harping about that only an attorney has the authority to sign papers? See response.

38. Title 15 again – come on, wake up and smell some fresh air.
39. Exhibit C is what you claim I don't have way back in #17. You see, you said it yourself – quote – This has no relevance to any claims a private citizen would have against any debtor – you lawyers are really bad.
40. I'm aware of what subpoenas are. What have they got to do with me?
41. Whoopee – you finally got off your soap box. You could have said everything in about 5 disclaimers. See enclosed definition of default.

Anton F. Volovsek
1-17-07

(see attached notary)

Anton F. Volovsek
Anton F. Volovsek

All-purpose Acknowledgment

STATE OF IDAHO, COUNTY OF LEWIS

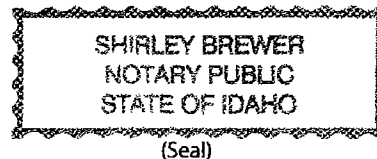
On JANUARY 17, 2007 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public
in and for said State, personally appeared

Anton F Volousek

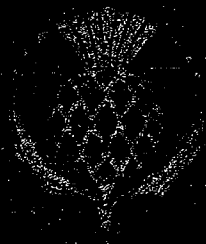
☐ personally known to me. ~~OR~~ ☐ proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence/ to be the person(s)
whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they
executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the
instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

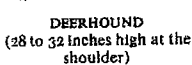
WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature *Shirley Brewer*
Name (type or printed) Shirley Brewer
My commission expires: 09/20/2010

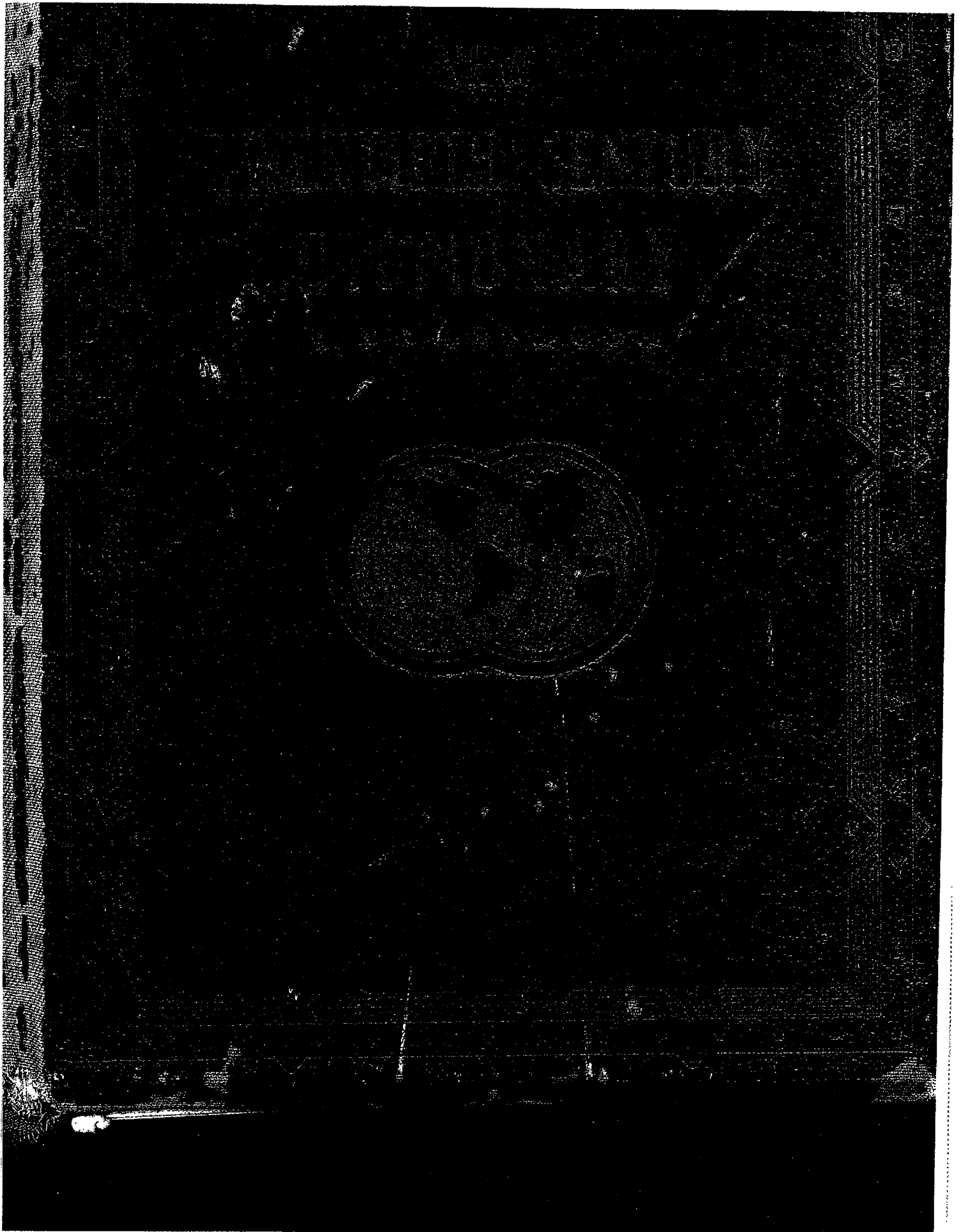


BRITANNICA
WORLD LANGUAGE
EDITION OF FUNKE VAGNALL'S STANDARD
DICTIONARY





DEERHOUND
(28 to 32 inches high at the shoulder)



DEEPEN
DEFECT

fâte, fâr, fâst, fâil, fînâi, câre, at; mête, prgy, hêr, met; pine, marine, bird, pin; nôte, môte, fqr, atôm, not; mœon, boog;
dse, byll, brâte, tûrn, up; crf, myth; gat, machine, ace, church, ghord; gem, aîger, (Fr.) bod, as; this, thin; azure

2. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible; abyss.
A great free glance into the very depths of thought.

3. The most still or solemn part; the midst. The deep of night is crept upon your talk.

4. Nautically, the space between the marks on a lead line.

deep/en, *v.t.*; deepened, *pt.*, *pp.*; deepening, *ppr.*
1. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to deepen the channel of a river or harbor; to deepen a well.

2. To make dark or darker; to make thicker or more gloomy; as, to deepen the shades of night; to deepen gloom.

3. To make more poignant or absorbing; as, to deepen grief or sorrow.

4. To make graver; as, to deepen the tones of an organ.

deep/en, *v.i.* To become deeper; as, the water deepens at every cast of the lead.

deep'fôet, *a.* Fetched or brought from a deep place. [Obs.]

deep'fild, *a.* Laid deep; formed with cunning and sagacity.

deep'ly, *adv.* 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, a passion deeply rooted in our nature; precepts deeply engraved on the heart.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; as, deeply skilled in ethics or anatomy.

3. Gravely; as, a deeply toned instrument.

4. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a deeply laid plot or intrigue.

deep'mouthed, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as, a deepmouthed dog.

deep'ness, *n.* The state of being deep, in all its senses; depth.

deep'read (red), *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed.

deep'sea, *a.* Pertaining to or used in the deeper parts of the sea; as, a deep-sea lead.

deep'waist'ed, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

deer, *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [ME. *der*; AS. *deor*, a wild animal.]

1. Any quadruped, particularly if wild. [Obs.]

2. One of the Linnæan genus *Cervus*, of ruminant quadrupeds now constituting the family *Cervidae*, which by some naturalists has been divided into several genera, others regarding the genus and family as coextensive.

They are distinguished by solid ramified horns which they shed every year, and eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw and none in the upper.

There are many species, generally distinguished by a qualifying word, as elk, moose, caribou, etc. *Cervus virginianus* is the common American deer. *Cervus elaphus* is the common European.

3. Any muschine animal, as the chevrotaïn, squaw nuckleberry; also, the wintergreen or the partridgeberry.

deer'grass, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Rhexia*, particularly the meadow beauty.

deer'hair, *n.* *Scirpus cephalanthus*, heath club rush.

deer'hound, *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a staghound.

deer'let, *n.* Any small deer, as the chevrotaïn.

deer' mouse, *n.* *Hesperomys leucopus* or any other mouse of the same genus.

deer'neck, *n.* A thin, ill-shaped neck, as of a horse.

deer'skin, *n.* 1. The raw skin of a deer.

2. The dressed leather made of the raw skin; buckskin.

deer'stalk'er, *n.* 1. One who stalks deer.

2. A low-crowned hat. [Eng.]

deer'stalk'ing, *n.* The hunting of deer by stalking instead of pursuit or in the open.

deer's-tongue (tung), *n.* *Liatris odoratissima*, a plant having leaves of a vanilla-like odor.

deer, *n.*, *pl.* of *dis*. [Obs.]

dees, *n.* [Obs.] See *Dues*.

de-sis, *n.* [Gr. *deisô*, a supplication.] In rhetoric, an invocation to a deity.

de'ss, *n.* [Obs.] See *Gods*.

de-eth'i-cize, *v.t.* To rid of ethical qualities; to cause to be separated from moral science.

deev, *n.* Same as *Deva*.

de-face', *v.t.*; defaced (dêfâst), *pt.*, *pp.*; defac-

ing, *ppr.* [ME. *defacen*; OFr. *defacer*; L. *de-priv.*, and *facies*, face.]

1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of; to injure the beauty of; to disfigure; as, to deface a monument; to deface an edifice.

2. To injure, destroy, spoil, or mar, to erase or obliterate; as, to deface letters or writing; to deface a record.

Syn.—Disfigure, deform.—Deface expresses more than either *deform* or *disfigure*. To deface is an act of destruction; it is the actual destruction of that which has before existed; to *disfigure* is either an act of destruction or an erroneous execution, which takes away the figure; to *deform* is altogether an imperfect execution, which renders the form what it should not be. A thing is *defaced* by design; it is *deformed* either by an error or by the nature of the thing. Inanimate objects are mostly *defaced* or *disfigured*, but seldom *deformed*; animate objects are either *disfigured* or *deformed*, but seldom *defaced*.

de-fa'cien't, *n.* 1. Injury to the surface or exterior of; erasure; obliteration.

2. That which mars beauty or disfigures.

de-fa'cior, *n.* One who or that which defaces.

de-fa'ctor, *n.* [L. *de*, of, from; *facio*, ablativus of *facium*, a fact, from *facere*, to do.] Actually, in fact; in reality; existing; as, a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

de-fail', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To fail. [Obs.]

de-fail'ance, *n.* Failure. [Obs.]

de-fail'ure, *n.* Failure. [Obs.]

de-fa'gate, *v.t.*; defacated, *pt.*, *pp.*; defacating, *ppr.* [L.L. *defacatus*, pp. of *defacare*, to cut off; L. *de*, from, and *facis*, a sickle.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [Rare.]

de-fal'gate, *v.t.* To be guilty of defalcation; to embezzle.

de-fal'ga'tion, *n.* 1. Misappropriation of money; embezzlement.

2. In law, the reduction of a claim by the allowance of a set-off; abatement.

3. The amount so abated.

de-fal'gâ-tor, *n.* An embezzler; a defaulter.

de-fal'gâ-tion, *n.* [ME. *defalcation*; L.L. *defalcation*, libel, defalcation, from L. *defalcare*, to defame.] The uttering of slanderous words or writings; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another, which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character, or occupation; aspersion; calumny; defamation, in law, embraces libel and slander.

de-fam'a-tion, *n.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as, defamatory words.

de-fame', *v.t.*; defamed, *pt.*, *pp.*; defaming, *ppr.* [ME. *defamen*, *diffamen*; L. *diffamare*, to spread an evil report, defame.]

1. To slander by falsely and maliciously circulating statements respecting another which tend to injure his reputation; to speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to calumniate.

2. To accuse, especially if the charge be false.

3. To lower the fame of; to bring into disrepute; to make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman, defamed by every charlatan. —Tennyson.

Syn.—Accuse falsely, asperse, calumniate, libel, scandalize, slander, traduce, vilify.

de-fam'er, *n.* Disrepute. [Obs.]

de-fam'or, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

de-fam'ing-ly, *adv.* In a calumnious manner.

de-fa'ti-mous, *a.* Defamatory; slanderous; libelous.

de-fa'ti-ga-ble, *a.* [L. *defatigare*, to weary, tire out.] Liable to be wearied. [Rare.]

de-fa'ti-gâte, *v.t.* To weary or tire. [Rare.]

de-fa'ti-gâtion, *n.* Weariness. [Rare.]

de-fault', *v.t.*; defaulted, *pt.*, *pp.*; defaulting, *ppr.* 1. To fail in the performance of. [Obs.]

2. In law, to declare in default, as a defendant, and enter judgment against.

3. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement; to fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default.

"Now then!" Mr. P. would say to a defaulting lodger, "Pay up!" —Dickens.

2. To offend.

That he 'gainst courtesy so fowly did default. —Spenser.

de-fault', *n.* [ME. *defaute*; OFr. *defaute*, a failure, deceit.]

1. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's default.

2. Defect; want.

3. An offense; fault; wrong act. [Rare.]

4. In law, a failure of appearance in court; a day assigned; said particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer also of jurors, witnesses, etc.

In default of; through lack or neglect of.

Judgment by default; a judgment rendered against a litigant who fails to plead.

To suffer default; to fail to answer when case is called for trial.

Syn.—Delinquency, failure, omission, neglect.

de-fault'ër, *n.* 1. One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.

2. One who fails to perform a public duty particularly, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; an embezzler.

de-fa'ult'ance, *n.* [OFr. *defautance*, a rendering void, from *defaut*, *ppr.* of *defaire*, to render void, undo.]

1. Defeat. [Obs.]

2. A rendering null; a voiding.

3. In law, a condition relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated.

de-fa'ult'ance, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

de-fa'ult'ible, *a.* That may be defeated or annulled; as, a defeasible title.

de-fa'ult'ibleness, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

de-feat', *v.t.*; defeated, *pt.*, *pp.*; defeating, *ppr.* [ME. *defeten*, *defeten*, from OFr. *defait*, *pp.* of *defaire*, to undo, defeat; L. *de*- or *dis*-privit, and *facere*, to do.]

1. To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory.

2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint; as, our dearest hopes are often defeated.

3. To render null and void; as, to defeat a title to an estate.

4. To undo; to destroy. [Obs.]

Syn.—Overpower, overthrow, beat, rout, discomfit, vanquish, subdue, conquer, frustrate, foil, disconcert, baffle.

de-feat', *n.* [L. *defectus*, a failure, from *deficere*, to fail.]

1. Overthrow; loss of battle; check, rout, or destruction, as of an army by the victory of an enemy.

2. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success; as, the defeat of a title; the defeat of a plan or design.

3. An undoing; destruction. [Obs.]

de-feat'ism, *n.* The advocacy of the defeat of one's country in war with the pretense that ultimate good will result. In the great World War, usually indicative of sympathy with the aims of Germany.

de-feat'ist, *a.* Relating to, or characteristic of, a defeatist.

de-feat'ist, *n.* 1. One who admits defeat or frustration before attempting a task or undertaking.

2. One who believes in or desires the defeat or frustration of his country, group, class or party; one who contends that action or strife is impossible, useless or in vain.

3. Among radicals, a person who is unwilling to strive actively for a better society because he lacks courage, conviction, or stamina, or because he believes that the strife is in vain.

de-fa'ult'ure, *n.* Defeat; also, disguise. [Obs.]

de-fa'ult'ure, *v.t.* To change the features of; to disguise. [Rare.]

de-fa'ult'ure, *v.t.* To change the features of; to clear; refined.

de-fa'ult'ure, *v.t.* To change the features of; to clear; refined.

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FAXED
3:30 PM

FACSIMILE MEMO

DATE: 3/04/06 TIME: 3:30 p.m.

NUMBER OF PAGES: 10 (including cover page)

TO COMPANY: The Attorney Generals Office in Bosie

NAME: To Whom It May Concern FAX: 208-334-2830

MESSAGE:

Concerning: members of B.A.R. practicing law without a licesns.

*Copy sent Certified mail - return receipt
requested and received
A.U.*

Thank you,



STATE OF IDAHO
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ALAN G. LANCE

To: All members of the Attorney Generals Office

This is an advance notice or warrenning that all members of the B.A.R. will be arrested, jailed or deported in the near future for practicing law without a licesens and for the disapperance of the original 13th amendment-(which has by the way, been found) and shall once more be a part of our great constitution .

Enjoy your evil ways for they will be short lived.

U.S. Constitution Ranger Agent-Anton F. Volovsek
Charter # TXU-42-453

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Anton Volovsek".

P.S. The only exception to the above will be all Native American Indians

A few good white lawyers may be exempt also added since sent

P.SS. Our charter is registered in the Library of Congress-(check it out).

04/16/2000

Sheriff

You swore to uphold the constitution of the United States and defend us from all enemies foreign & domestic. Just as I did when I entered the service right???

Do you know what the 6th amendment is? How about the 3rd? How about the 1st? Do you know any of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States? Do you know how many there are? If you don't know any of the amendments to the constitution how can you justify holding the position you have?

Did you know that in the Constitution of the United States that the only ones that are required to have a license on their vehicles are truck drivers, cabs and couriers? In another words, those who make money by using their vehicle. All others are travelers and are not required to have a license for their vehicle, nor a driver's license. Did you know that? If you did, you are violating the very constitution you swore to uphold.

Please read your oath office. Did you know that every original state constitution requires a lawyer to be licensed before he or she can practice law? Then why are you allowing him, the prosecuting attorney to practice law? He has no license. He brakes the law every time he enters the courtroom. Why have you never arrested him? He isn't even allowed to practice law in this country because he belongs to the bar, and that bar belongs to England. He is a subject of England so why is he prosecuting citizens of the United States, in my country? If you don't know the answers to these questions then you are not qualified to hold the position of sheriff. And if you are not qualified to be a sheriff and perform the duties of a real sheriff then you are not qualified to issue citations to any citizen of this country or in this case the county. I rest my case.

I don't understand why the sheriff put the wrong address on the citation he gave me. I don't understand why the back of the citation denies me the right to a trial by jury when on page 75, the United States Constitution say any civil case over \$20.00 is allowed to be a trial by jury (show document). I don't understand why the prosecuting attorney can practice law without a license when every "original" state constitution requires them to have a license before he or she can practice law. I don't understand why the sheriff refuses to arrest him for breaking the law every time he steps in the courtroom (show documents). I don't understand why the judge wears the devils black robe, (give judge Masonic paper).

I want a new trial by jury so I can have 12 heads help me understand all these things and if my opponent is the devil then I must ask help from the paracete.

What does "BAR" stand for?

**British--Barrister
Attorney--Aristocratic
Register--Regency**

Everyone that is a member of the bar is a subject of England. What are they doing practicing law in my country, the United States of America?

Endorsement of this check will be an admission of guilt of operating an extortion racket- allowing the prosecution attorney to practicing law without a license and violating the United States Constitution and violating your oath of office. Also allowing the sheriff to violate his oath of office and on top of everything else the Judge wearing the black robe of the devil.

This violation will subject you the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff to arrest by order of the United States Constitution Rangers.

UCA-Agent Anton Volovsek



C.C. United State Constitution Rangers Headquarters
C.C. Tri County Posse
C.C. Dean Deshone
C.C. Sott Dion
C.C. Ed Brown
C.C. Richard Manass
C.C. T.J. Henderson
C.C. Pappy Robertson
C.C. Jack Yoost
C.C. Clifford Allen

ATTENTION ATTENTION
PUBLIC NOTICE

DA

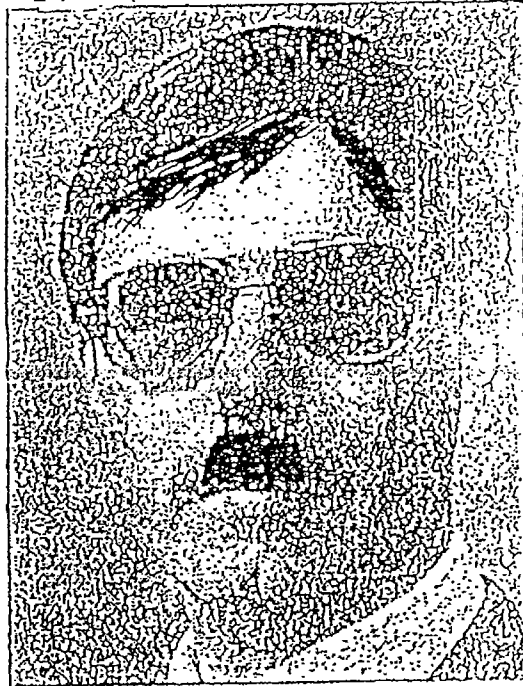
Cover-up

Bruno sez:

"Yeh, Your Right,
We broke the Law!
So I broke the Law
So What! What can
You do about it?"

FINALLY

REVEALED



D.A. of Appleton County

The
Bruno
Masquerade
Is Finally
Exposed

Gary Robert Bruno

WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

'Herr' Bruno's Illegal Activities Exposed...

Wis. Statutes Violated...

- ___ 946.12 Misconduct in Public Office.
- ___ 751.12 Depriving Substantive Rights to Due Process.
- ___ 946.65 Obstructing Justice.
- ___ 59.47(5) District Attorney Neglect of Duty.
- ___ 946.32 False-Swearing Illegal Complaints.
- ___ 944.33 Contributing to Prostitution.
- ___ 942.03 Giving False Information for Publishing.
- ___ 968.12 Unlawful Prosecution of "Traffic Citations".
- ___ 946.69 Impersonating a Public Official.
- ___ 946.72 Tampering with Public Records...a Class D Felony.
- ☒ 757.30 Practicing Law Without a License.
- ___ 939.51 Conspiracy to Deprive Homestead Rights.

BY: CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR EQUAL JUSTICE...FOR ALL!!!
(Justice for Everybody...Harms Nobody!)

+ Check Your
+ DA
+ Corp. Counsel
+ Lawyer
+ Judge

Note: Demand that Lawyer "Produce his License to Practice Law"...on the record in Foreclosure Case...or admit "LAWYERS ARE NOT ISSUED A LICENSE" even as Supreme Court of Wisconsin: Board of Bar Examiners--stated 2-3-94 in EXHIBIT A, below.



Supreme Court of Wisconsin
BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS

119 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD, P.O. BOX 1404
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53704-1404
TELEPHONE: 608/261-2000
FAX: 608/261-1700

February 3, 1994

(D.D.)

Mr. Ronald Wilke
816 W. Capitol Drive
Appleton, WI 54914

Dear Mr. Wilke:

Receipt of your correspondence dated February 1, 1994 is acknowledged.

Lawyers are not issued a license. The only issuance they receive from our office is a Certificate of Admission and that is only prepared at the time of their admission. We do not keep a copy of this document on file. Accordingly I am returning your check #6452 in the amount of \$10.

If we can be of assistance to you or there is some misunderstanding as to your request, please feel free to contact this agency.

Cordially,

BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS

Lorna Helgerson

Lorna Helgerson
Program Assistant

/lh
enclosure

EXHIBIT "A"



STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

*Documented Affirmation...that
Judges, Lawyers, DAS and Corp.
Counsels...Violate §757.30 Wis.
Stats. Requiring..."LICENSE TO
PRACTICE LAW...PROVIDED BY LAW"
not by SCR 40.02 Court "rule"
[over] nor "CERTIFICATE OF ADM-
SSION"...not a "LICENSE...AS
NO SUCH DOCUMENT [LICENSE] EXISTS"
[Check Your DA for 'License']

County of Dane)
State of Wisconsin) ss.

The undersigned hereby affirms that Atty. John Matousek, Atty. David Shudlick, Atty. Steven Luse Abbott, Atty. David Rice, Atty. Richard J. Heitman, Atty. Thomas L. Horvath, Atty. Allen R. Brey, Atty. Everett Hale and Atty. Jonathan Lindberg are all actively licensed to practice law in Wisconsin. All of the above attorneys are currently in good standing as of November 30, 1989.

The undersigned also affirms that Judge James W. Rice, Judge Kent C. Houck, Judge Michael J. Rosborough and Judge Gary L. Carlson are licensed as judicial members with the State Bar of Wisconsin and are in good standing as of this date.

Certificate of admission to the bar
This document is being supplied in lieu of copies of each attorney's license as no such document exists.*

Julie A. Chrisler
Julie A. Chrisler
Member Records Manager

Madison, Wisconsin
November 30, 1989

Subscribed to before me this 30th day of November, 1989.

Edgar E. Lien
Edgar E. Lien
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

My commission is permanent.

Stephen L. Snay
Executive Director

Board of Governors

Officers

President

C. Lane Ware

Wausau

President-Elect

John R. Decker

Milwaukee

Past President

John Welsh

Madison

Secretary

Diane S. Diel

Milwaukee

Treasurer

Paul C. Swanson

Oshkosh

Chairman of the Board

Linda S. Balise

Madison

Governors

Appleson

A. Gerard Patterson

Beaver Dam

Eric L. Becker

Bellevue, MO

Richard O'Melia

Denver, CO

Robert W. Hansen

Edgemoor

John W. Roethe

Cornellville, IL

W. Scott Van Alstyne Jr.

Green Bay

John A. Evans

Hudson

Terrence M. Cherry

Kenosha

Donald E. Mayew

La Crosse

Thomas S. Sleik

Madison

Morris D. Andrews

Milo G. Flaten

Catherine J. Furry

Daniel W. Hildebrand

Daniel A. Rottier

James D. Sweet

Harvey L. Wendel

Mequon

Herna Jarvis

Milwaukee

Pamela E. Baiker

Karen A. Case

James E. Collis

Margaret M. Demet

John A. Fiorenza

Robert L. Habush

Theodore J. Hodan

John V. Kitzke

David A. Saichek

Bonnie L. Schwid

Anne B. Shindell

Daniel L. Shneidman

Robert E. Tchan Jr.

Arthur I. Vlassk

Port Wing

Gary E. Sherman

Racine

Robert R. Goepel

John F. Kerscher

Rhinelander

John H. Schick

Ripon

Steven R. Sorenson

Shrobsbury

Edwin L. Bohrofen

Waukesha

Cornelius C. Andringa

Wausau

William A. J. Drengler

Wisconsin Rapids

Francis J. Podvin

P.O. Box 7138

reclosure Lawyer
olates "Clean
ands Doctrine" &
CJS §4 Lawyers
ode of Ethics--to
aid & Abet Lender
'Constructive
raud' Mortgage'!!!

**State
Bar of
Michigan**

ownsend Street
ing, Michigan 48933-2083
phone (517) 372-9030
517/482-6248)

CLEAN HANDS. It is a rule of equity that
a plaintiff must come with "clean hands,"
i. e., he must be free from reproach in his
conduct. But there is this limitation to the
rule: that his conduct can only be excepted
to in respect to the subject-matter of his
claim; everything else is immaterial. Amer-
ican Ass'n v. Inalls, 109 Ky. 595, 60 S. W. 388;
Horton v. Little, 188 Ala. 640, 65 So. 951, 952;
Canfield v. Jack, 78 Okl. 127, 188 P. 1040,
1041; Pluto Oil & Gas Co. v. Miller, 95 Okl.
222, 219 P. 303, 307; Trice v. Comstock, 121
T. 620, 57 C. O. A. 646, 61 L. R. A. 176; West
v. Washburn, 153 App. Div. 460, 138 N. Y. S.
230; Wigelbach v. Boone Loan & Investment
Co., 210 Ky. 69, 287 S. W. 225, 226, BL. LAW DICT. (

August 19, 1993

Mr. Michael R. Thorn
c/o 350 Oakdale Dr.
Non-Domestic
Coldwater, MI 49036

(See Over)

Dear Mr. Thorn:

In response to your letter of August 18, 1993, I can tell you that all of the
names you have listed are active attorneys in good standing with the exception
of Ken Stocker. I couldn't find his name listed on my computer.

~~Michigan doesn't issue a "license" to practice law. The closest thing to a license would
be an active membership card which is sent to an attorney upon payment of dues
for the current fiscal year. We do not maintain copies of membership cards in
this office.~~

Cordially,

Nancy Borio
Mrs. Nancy Borio
Senior Administrator
Membership Services

Note: Above documented admission... Michigan doesn't issue a "license
as such... then, Who does issue a "License to Practice Law"??? Where
does an attorney/lawyer obtain his "License to Practice Law"??? Who/
What Authorizes any attorney/lawyer to file a "Notice of Retainer" as
required per 6 C.J.S. §20 and several court rulings:

"Although not known to the common law, appearance by giving
Notice of Retainer or of appearance to the adverse party or
his attorney may be prescribed by statute (Wis. Stat. 879.19)
or by rule of court, the requirements of which must be subst-
antially followed in order to effectuate an appearance for
all purposes" (309 N.E.2d 332; 347 So.2d 1217; 366 N.E.2d 1114;
236 N.W.2d 339).



STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

March 5, 1991

Mr. Roy Dobbs
Grant County Jail
Lancaster, WI 53813

Dear Mr. Dobbs:

This letter is in response to your request for information regarding the following:

Emil T. Everix
Anthony Pozorski
Jeff Scott
Roseann T. Olive
George S. Curry

According to our records, the above individuals are all licensed to practice in Wisconsin and are in good standing.

There is not a physical license that I can copy for you. The right to practice law is based on the attorney meeting all of his obligations such as payment of fees, taking continuing education, etc.

If you should have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at the State Bar office.

Sincerely, *Every Original State Constitution requires a lawyer to be licensed before he or she can practice law.*

Julie A. Chrisler
Member Records Manager

NOTE: Wis. Stat. §59.125 ELIGIBILITY FOR COUNTY OFFICE: "NO Person is eligible to hold the Office of District Attorney who IS NOT LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW IN THIS STATE." [Check Your DA for "...physical license ...as NO SUCH DOCUMENT EXISTS!" See P.8--over]

ASK...YOUR DA...HOW...Can DA "...be eligible to hold the Office of DA" when STATE BAR RECORDS MANAGER...Affirms "There is not a physical license that I can copy for you." As "NO SUCH DOCUMENT EXISTS" (See over AFFIDAVIT of 11-30-89 STATE BAR RECORDS)

Stephen L. Smay
Executive Director

Board of Governors

Officers

President
John R. Decker
Milwaukee

President-Elect
Daniel W. Hildebrandt
Madison

Past President
G. Lane Ware
Wausau

Secretary
Patricia J. Gorence
Milwaukee

Treasurer
Paul C. Swanson
Oshkosh

Chairperson of the Board
Patricia E. Barker
Milwaukee

Governors

Appleton
A. Gerald Patterson

Beaver Dam
Eric L. Becker

Cleveland, OH
Mark A. Pierce

Denver, CO
Robert W. Hansen

Lau Claire
Janice Ayres

Green Bay
Donald R. Zuidmuller

Madison
Terrence M. Cherry

Janesville
Larry W. Barton

Kenosha
Donald E. Mayew

La Crosse
Thomas S. Stelk

Madison
Morris D. Andrews

John H. Bowers

Allen G. Flaten

Catherine J. Furay

Donna M. Jones

Daniel A. Rottler

James D. Sweet

Milwaukee
James E. Collis

Diane S. Dill

Clare L. Fiorenza

John A. Fiorenza

John P. Higgins

Theodore I. Hodan

Joan E. Kessler

David A. Saichek

Ronnie L. Schwid

Ange R. Shindell

Daniel L. Shneidman

Robert E. Tahan Jr.

Arthur I. Vlasak

Walter H. White Jr.

Port Wins
Gary E. Sherman

Racine
John F. Kesscher

Ripon
Steven R. Sorenson

St. Paul, MN
Robert E. Cattenach Jr.

Sheboygan
Mary Lynne Donnhue

Waukegan
Cornelius G. Andringa

Wausau
Dean R. Dietrich

William A. J. Drenkler

Kathleen E. Grant

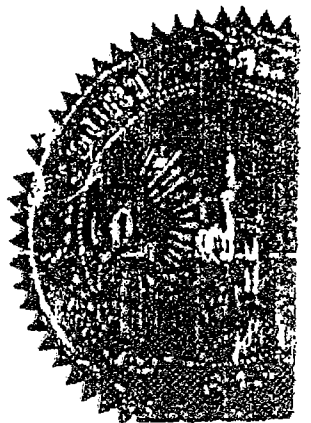
Wisconsin Rapids
Francis I. Pndvin

P.O. Box 7158
Madison, WI 53707-7158
402 W. Wilson St.
Madison, WI 53703
(608) 257-3838

C. J. V. **Bar Admission**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

I, Robert C. Verling, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that on the
Twenty-second day of *May* 19*78*
Jerome A. Long of *Marquette*
in said state was by order of *The Court*
 duly admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in all the
 Courts of the State of Wisconsin. *C. J. V.*



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as
 Clerk, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Madison,
 this *Twenty-second* day of *May* *A.D. 1978*
Robert C. Verling

Note:

A Court "CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION TO THE BAR"...
 is not a "LICENSE TO PRACTICE LAW"...required by
 757.30 statutory mandate: "...as provided by law"
 ...not Court "Certificate" nor SCR 40.02 rules.

①

EXHIBIT "B"

LICENSE TO PRACTICE LAW.

— IN THE District Court, Third Judicial District, OF THE —

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA

IN AND FOR THE

COUNTY OF MARICOPA.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Know Ye, that, heretofore, Walter D. Wilkey presented to said Court

His Application in writing for License as an Attorney and Counselor at Law in said Court, accompanied by a Certificate from the Board of Supervisors of said County of Maricopa, whereby it appears that said applicant has been a resident of the Territory of Arizona at least six months; that he is over the age of twenty-one years; and that he has a reputation for good moral character and honorable deportment.

THAT THEREUPON, the said Court appointed a committee of three practicing attorneys of said Court, of good standing, to examine said applicant in open Court as to his legal attainments and qualifications; that thereafter said committee reported to said Court that they were satisfied with the legal qualifications of said applicant, and the Court likewise being satisfied therewith, it was ordered by the Court that the Clerk of said Court make out a License for the applicant, as required by law.

Therefore the said Walter D. Wilkey is now hereby deemed to practice in the said District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Maricopa, and in any District Court of said Territory, and in all Courts inferior thereto in said Territory, as an Attorney and Counselor at Law.

By order of the Court.

Walter D. Wilkey
Judge of said Court

Attest: the name and seal of the Clerk of said Court, this 20th day of January, 1907.

M. C. Foster
Clerk.

The American legal system is corrupt beyond recognition, says federal judge

The American legal system has been "corrupted almost beyond recognition," Fifth District U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Edith Jones told the Federalist Society at its Feb. 28, 2003 meeting at the Harvard Law School.

Judge Jones explained that zealous prosecutors are increasingly willing to sacrifice what is morally right for political expediency. She also said that the change has come because our nation's legal philosophy has descended to "nihilism."

Nihilism is defined as, "1. a negative doctrine, the total rejection of current beliefs in religion or morals. 2. a form of skepticism that denies all existence."

Judge Jones would have been hard pressed to find a word that could have painted the current state of our nation's legal affairs in a worse light. "The integrity of law, its religious roots, its transcendent quality are disappearing," she said.

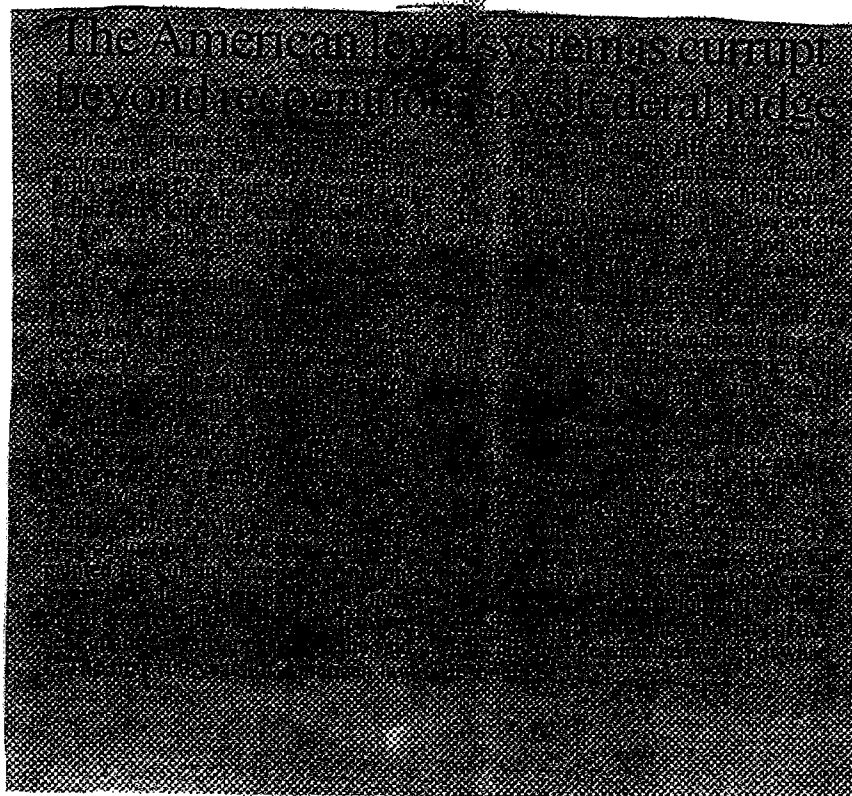
"The first 100 years of American law-

yers were trained on Blackstone, who wrote that, 'The law of nature ... dictated by God himself ... is binding ... in all countries and at all times; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all force and all their authority ... from this original.'

"The Framers created a government of limited power with this understanding of the rule of law - that it was dependent on transcendent religious obligation," said Jones.

She also illustrated her belief that Americans have come to have a very negative view of lawyers with the aid of the movie "Chicago" with Richard Gere.

Judge Jones concluded by stating, "1) the state exists to preserve freedom, 2) the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution and 3) it is emphatically the province and duty of the judiciary to state what the law is, not what it should be.



“PRACTICING LAW WITHOUT A LICENSE?”

If any one ever charges you with illegal/unlawful "Practicing law without a license", just say: No attorney or lawyer in the USA has ever been "LICENSED" to practice law (they've exempted themselves, and no such crime exists) as they are a legal fiction "person" and only an "ADMITTED MEMBER" to practice law in the private franchise member club called the BAR (British or Barrister Aristocratic Regency), and as such they are un-registered foreign agents, and so said attorneys/lawyers are Traitors, Esquires (Un-Constitutional title of honor and nobility = Esquires), foreign non-citizens (aliens) and are specifically prohibited by the USA Constitution from ever voting in any election (Election Fraud) or from ever holding any elected public office of trust whatsoever! Even "jailhouse lawyer" prisoner inmates are constitutionally protected and assured access to the courts. The word "attorney" definition derives from "to attorn" meaning "to turn over, to transfer to another money, goods or title". In other words, lawyers are simply paid thieves and prostitutes hired to rob and steal from Peter (the plaintiff AND the defendant) to pay Paul, Paul being the British Aristocratic Monarchy which franchises the world wide BAR associations, the creditors of the USA bankruptcy of 6/5/33 and the international banksters. The words attorney and lawyer also mean "twister of words", and that's why most people use attorneys: To un-twist, make sense of, "de-code" and interpret the self-serving twisted words they purposely created in making their so-called "law". Lawyers and judges also swear secret (unconstitutional) satanic/masonic oaths, which oaths have always disfavored the plaintiff and the defendant, and which secret oaths swear total allegiance to either dark secret societies, the BAR Association(s) and/or the state (ie, "government"). Such oaths are in direct conflict with the attorney's presumed fiduciary capacity, duty, relationship and responsibility to his client, the plaintiff or the defendant (those who hired and pay him), his sworn loyalty, confidence, dedication, good faith, trust and re-presentation already having been previously given, pledged and sworn to his masters and handlers, and as such, it is absolutely impossible for any admitted member of the bar to re-present any client in honesty and truth, and are simply high paid legal prostitutes. The false argument and rebuttable presumption that attorneys are "licensed" when they are sworn in by the presiding judge of the state or other Supreme Court

Woe unto you also, you lawyers;
for you lade men with burdens
grievous to be borne, and you
yourselves touch not the burdens
with one of your fingers.

Luke 11:46

Woe unto you, lawyers! For you
have taken away the key of
knowledge: you entered not in
yourselves, and them that were
entering in you hindered.

Luke 11:52

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By Tom Groening

BELFAST — Imagine America unfettered by a national debt, because the private banking system is prohibited from making high-interest loans to the government.

Imagine a country where lawyers do not have preeminence in governmental and judicial circles, and courts are speedy executors of justice, for the rich and the poor alike.

Imagine a truly egalitarian people, whose guiding principles are enshrined in a Constitution that guarantees no group will be exalted over another.

David Dodge and Tom Dunn don't have to imagine — they've found it. Or at least a piece of it.

"I've always been interested in puzzles," says Dodge, who hails from Florida, though he has ties to Maine. He

(Turn To SCANDAL, page A4)



Tom Dunn, left, and David Dodge AT THE BELFAST, MAINE LIBRARY

SCANDAL

Continued from page A1

and Dunn, a retired police investigator from Baltimore who has settled in Winlow, discovered what they are convinced is the key to unlocking America's greatest political scandal, found in the Belfast Free Library in 1983 — which in comparison would make Watergate look like a politician caught pilfering paper clips.

Dodge and Dunn were conducting a historical investigation into another governmental issue when they came across a copy of the United States Constitution, published in 1825. The library still has the document in its rare books storage area, a "pamphlet" of about 4 inches by 7 inches, in hard wooden jacket covered with decaying cloth.

From further research, the two men found that the newly convened state legislature (Maine became a state in 1820) had commissioned the publication of 10,000 of these pamphlets, which contain the terms of both the state and U.S. Constitutions, along with the Declaration of Independence, apparently for use in schools.

As they flipped through the yellowed, stiff pages of the section that contained the U.S. Constitution, they were astounded to find a 13th amendment. Remember, our history books tell us that the 13th amendment was the one which freed the slaves after the Civil War.

More astonishing still, say the two, was the content of that amendment, and its ramifications for modern America.

THE AMENDMENT

In the library's circa 1825 pamphlet, and in over 40 subsequently discovered Constitutional publications in 17 different states covering a period up to 1869, the amendment reads:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such a person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

The words seem innocuous enough, and almost self-evident, at first reading. But Dodge and Dunn explain the amendment in historical context, which they believe accounts for its ultimately being removed in 1869 in the martial law aftermath of the Civil War.

When the nation was founded, many were still loyal to the crown of England, or to business interests in Europe. The early government and its people struggled over these divided loyalties, the two men say.

The election of 1800 was a referendum on the philosophical and economic conflict, they say, as the Federalists, or Tories, were swept out of office. Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans took control, and entered in a new era, free from the class trappings of the Old World.

The early days of the nation were far from harmonious, Dodge and Dunn say, and cite such familiar history books references as the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798, the Whiskey Rebellion, and the Jay Treaty which sent 600,000 pounds sterling to England for war reparations.

Of the latter, Dunn says the treaty was ratified in secret session, and "The people almost rose up in revolt again." He explains that the people felt they had been betrayed by the Federalists.

President Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson presided over what Dodge and Dunn characterize as the flowering of American democracy. But early in those years, Congress apparently became concerned that the Federalist interests could again take hold of the government and install what Dodge and Dunn say is a society based on privilege, and so a Constitutional amendment was proposed.

The 13th amendment was drafted in 1810, and, as was the process at that time, sent to state legislatures to ratify. Dodge and Dunn have evidence that 12 of the necessary 13 states ratified the amendment. But fate, in the form of the War of 1812, intervened.

One of the tragedies of that war was that the Library of Congress, and in fact most of Washington, was burned by the British, leaving the government without many of its key documents. Dodge and Dunn say the government had to essentially recreate itself on paper, following the war.

In 1818 in the aftermath of the war, Connecticut and Virginia, states which had not ratified the amendment, requested in writing the status of the amendment. According to the men, Virginia's legislature was prepared to put the amendment into the Constitution by ratifying it, but wanted to wait until 1819, when, as the largest

and most politically powerful state at the time, was scheduled to recodify and reprint its laws and documents.

The other states agreed to wait, say Dodge and Dunn.

CONFUSION

What happened next is where Dodge and Dunn and the rest of America's historians part ways. The two men say Virginia did indeed ratify the amendment on March 12, 1819, thus making it part of the U.S. Constitution. They produce evidence which was laboriously unearthed in Virginia state archives that shows ratification did occur.

"It took me five trips to Richmond, Virginia, to get the original legislation," Dodge says.

And even more compelling, they produce documents after documents — over 40 in all — where the 13th amendment has been printed as part of the Constitution. The Belfast 1825 find was the first, which led the men to officially kick off an announcement here, though they have begun to approach others in the media and have spoken on radio talk shows around the country.

The find was covered in an article in *Audyssey* magazine, a publication devoted to "a critical examination of the American legal system," according to its cover.

Since the publicity began, interested historical researchers all over the country have either located printed versions of the amendment, or put Dodge and Dunn on the trail where they have turned them up.

Those finds have come from as faraway places as Texas and Colorado, and span the period from 1819 to 1869 — and continue to trickle in almost weekly.

Those not inclined to accept Dodge and Dunn's view — who include Sen. George Mitchell (D-Maine), with whom they have corresponded on the matter — say the Belfast find is a typographical error, made when a printer incorrectly assumed the amendment had been ratified.

Dodge and Dunn refute that claim with such new, and chronologically later find. The amendment by federal officials on the matter, including archivists at the Library of Congress in Washington, points out what they claim is the scandalous nature of the saga of the 13th amendment.

THE MEANING

According to the two men, the 13th amendment was aimed at ban-

ning certain men from establishing themselves as a kind of nobility in America, in both political and business arenas. Those men, threatened by the language of the 13th were lawyers, and later, bankers. Dodge and Dunn point out dozens of examples of the entrenchment of those professions in our government and society.

Lawyers, they point out, dominate Congress. Only lawyers can become judges and district attorneys, which was not always the case in this country, they claim. In the early decades of the 19th century, common law was the rule. When two parties disagreed on civil matters, they would find a judge, get a jury, and settle the matter.

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Today's litigious society, where people need lawyers to represent them through a difficult to understand court system, is a manifestation of the demise of the 13th amendment, say the men.

They connect the reference to retaining "any title of nobility" in the amendment to the title of "esquire" which many lawyers use, even today. The term is traced to knighthood in England, they say.

Dodge claims that lawyers who serve as federal or state legislators are in a conflict of interest by interpreting laws in court which they as a profession have influenced in the making.

"A lawyer sells his allegiance for money," Dodge charges. The two make a further blizzard of societal ills they blame on the place lawyers hold in our society. The disproportionate number of lawyers in this country compared to others in the world, a number which keeps growing, they say is further proof of a country which strayed from its truly democratic impulses.

Dodge and Dunn say if the 13th amendment were in effect today, an accountable number of Constitutional challenges would be made against the subtle but influential leverage lawyers control.

The men similarly trace the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank — a privately owned corporation which controls interest rates for consumer and government loans still — to the 13th amendment. The Reserve Bank — an earlier version of which had been vetoed by President Andrew Jackson — was created in 1903.

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They further claim nation's S&L crisis was been prevented if the 13th amendment had been in effect, as the modern banking system, the 19th century or notion that lending interest was a sin.

And as further proof impact the amendment was in effect, they point they call the American Revolution of the 1820s, '30s, '40s the time of Emerson and when wholistic and truly as thought dominated, they say.

GONE

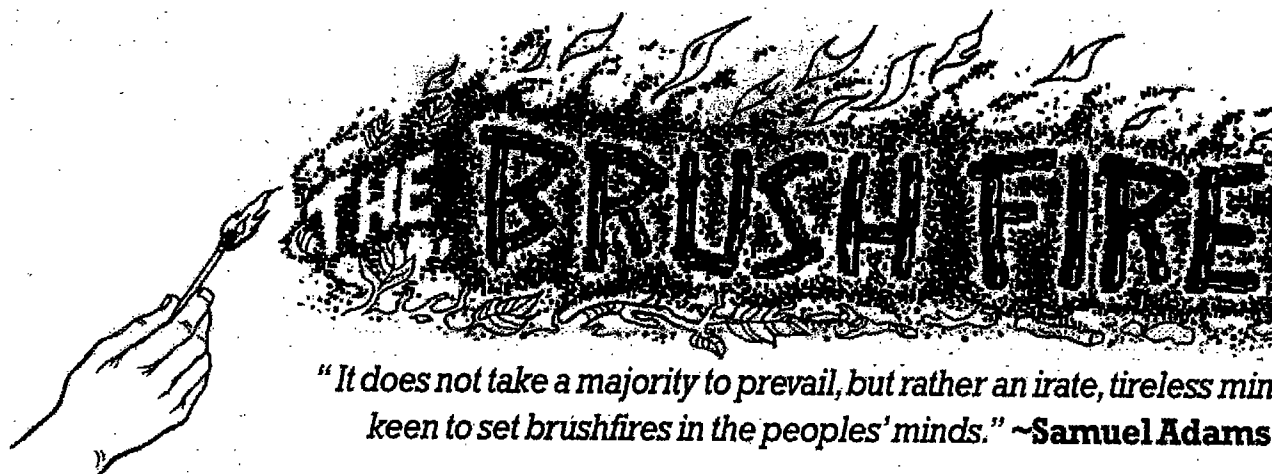
The 13th amendment, seriously removed in 1869 chaotic days following War, Lincoln's assassination, Andrew Johnson's impeachment, and the continued called Radical Republicans the 39th Congress, say Dodge and Dunn.

The men are closing, say, on the paper trail to show its illegal repeal cover-up which followed. They have hard evidence, say, to the 13th amendment federal archives being deleted.

They have recently: Mitchell a letter demanding hearing on the 13th amendment — appropriately, they say, Belfast Free Library.

They also say a group may soon make a national court challenge. Midwest based on 13th amendment over the notion of farm.

"Whether the men are windmills or indeed have won America's greatest scandal remains to be seen, they have talked about book, they say it is not gain that keeps them going for the whole story, to get America "back on Dunn say. "What it was is bc." ■



The Second Amendment: "No longer

by Hari Heath

As our country reaches a moment of what is arguably its greatest crisis; as the enemy of everything Americans have come to hold dear is not a foreign power, but an enemy within which has already exceeded every horrific possibility that our founders warned us of and many others that were inconceivable at the time; when the president states that the Constitution is just a "god damned piece of paper," the one final check against the abuse of power is now regarded in the seat of government to be "no longer necessary."

Individual v. collective

There is a court case in the District of Columbia where several residents have sued the District and its mayor to end its effective prohibition on long-gun and handgun ownership and carrying arms for defensive purposes. The District's attorneys, who are arguing against the suit, promote the notion that the Second Amendment is applicable only as a collective right of state organized militias, not a right of individuals. The

of up to one year, or both. A second offense is punishable as a felony by a fine of up to \$5,000, imprisonment of up to five years, or both, in the case of a handgun or other non-registerable firearm.

The crux of the plaintiff's complaint is that: "Thus, while the penalty for carrying a handgun in public is five years imprisonment and/or \$5,000, any person who carries a handgun on his or her own property is subject to one year imprisonment and/or a fine of \$1,000 as set forth in D.C. Code §22-4515—even if the handgun could be legally registered. Licenses to carry a handgun are rarely, if ever, issued to private citizens (non-law enforcement officers)" and that by "maintaining and enforcing a set of laws banning the private ownership and possession of handguns and functional firearms within the home, forbidding otherwise lawful self-defense usage of arms, and forbidding the movement of a handgun on an individual's property, defendants are propagating customs, policies, and practices that violate the plaintiffs' individual rights under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, damaging plaintiffs in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs are there-

in the District.

The Appeals judges struggled with the meaning of the amendment's language about militias. If a well-regulated militia is no longer needed, they asked, is the right to bear arms still necessary?

The plaintiff's attorney, Alan Gura, responded: "That's quite a task for any court to decide that a right is no longer necessary. If we decide that it's no longer necessary, can we erase any part of the Constitution?"

The Supremes

The Appeals Court's decision is expected relatively soon and the case has a chance of going to the Supreme Court. They have not ruled on a Second Amendment case since the 1934 *U.S. v. Miller* case. The court then upheld the National Firearms Act's (NFA) ban on Miller's sawed-off shotgun because it was not a commonly-used military firearm. Neither Miller, nor his attorney showed up to argue before the Supreme Court, leaving only the government to argue the case.

The NFA also essentially bans (by a strict taxation and registration scheme)

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December, 2000

The Idaho Observer

Page 7

Illegal lawyer monopoly specified in RCW

In June, 1998, we published a well-researched article by Hari Heath which proves, in Idaho State Code, that attorneys do not have a "license" to practice law; that they have only a certificate as a trade association member in good standing. It is likely that an attorney has similar standing in most, if not all of the 50 states.

Below are entries found in the Revised Code of Washington as contributed by IO subscriber Terry O'Donnell of Chesaw, Wash. The last line of the severability clause is particularly enlightening.

Rendered into state law is recognition that the Act which gave the Washington State Bar Association its "standing" in state courts would have been passed whether it was determined to be legal or not. Justice system activists from the several states are encouraged to check their own state codes which gave power to the state bar.

To answer the question, "How could the 'justice' system become so utterly lawless, one only needs to look at the foundational legislative acts which gave birth to the lawlessness in the first place."

RCW 2.48.010

Objects and powers.

There is hereby created as an agency of the state, for the purpose and with the powers hereinafter set forth, an association to be known as the Washington State Bar Association, hereinafter designated as the state bar, which association shall have a common seal and may sue and be sued, and which may, for the purpose of carrying into effect and promoting the objects of said association, enter into contracts and acquire, hold, encumber and dispose of such real and personal property as is necessary thereto.

[1933 c 94 § 2; RRS § 138-2.]

NOTES:

Severability — 1933 c 94: "If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act or any rule adopted thereunder, is for any reason held unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act nor of any other rule adopted hereunder."

The legislature hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional." [1933 c 94 § 17.] (emphasis added)

Short title — 1933 c 94: "This act may be known and cited as the State Bar Act." [1933 c 94 § 1.]